



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

forty years that these great monuments of an earlier age received the serious study which they deserved. The remarkable revival of interest in them which the last half-century has brought about, and which is not the least striking chapter in their history, is described in detail in the last sections of M. Gautier's Introduction.

It remains for us to speak in a few words of the Notes and Vocabulary which form the second volume, and which are extended to unusual proportions. Into the former are introduced not only critical discussions of doubtful readings, but numerous monographs on the heroes of the poem, on most of the other *Chansons de Geste*, and on points of geography, archæology, and feudal law, which are connected with the poetical literature. They serve, therefore, as a valuable help in the study, not only of this particular poem, but of all the class of works to which it belongs.

The Glossary will be found hardly less widely useful. The aim of the author has been to give not only every word, but every form in the text, with its appropriate description, definition, and etymology, and the indication of the line where it occurs. That there are in it some omissions, some inaccuracies, some conjectures which may fairly be questioned, does not prevent it from being very full and trustworthy, and, in the absence of any complete dictionary of old French, it cannot but be welcomed as an important aid to the study of the language of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. It is so arranged that a beginner can use it, and no one who wishes to acquaint himself with the oldest literature of modern Europe can find a more satisfactory text-book for the commencement of his studies than this edition of the *Chanson de Roland*.

-
9. — *The Life of John Warren*, M. D., Surgeon-General during the War of the Revolution ; first Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Harvard College ; President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, etc. By EDWARD WARREN, M. D. Boston : Noyes, Holmes, & Co. 1874. 8vo. pp. 568.

MOST timely is the appearance of this substantial volume, containing the biography of a man who filled with distinguished ability and fidelity many prominent places of high trust and usefulness in our Revolutionary era. As the centenary of the stirring events and the momentous issues of that epoch is now engaging the thoughts of multitudes in this great enfranchised nation, and local and general celebrations are prompting a new generation of readers to acquaint

themselves at first sources with the incidents and the chief actors in it, a volume like this will be especially appreciated. It is a monument of grateful filial regard offered neither too soon nor too late for the honor of the dead and the instruction of the living. There is also an air of old-fashioned simplicity, homeliness, directness, and general artlessness about the style and tenor of the book which will give it an especial charm to readers of our current literature.

John Warren, born July 27, 1753, was the youngest of the four sons of a worthy and industrious farmer in Roxbury, Massachusetts. His mother, who lived to a good old age, was a fine specimen of the softened type of the Puritan matron. When John was but two years and three months of age, he saw — always afterwards remembering the sight — the body of his father, who was killed by a fall from a tree in his garden. His oldest brother was the eminently beloved and honored and zealous young patriot, General Joseph Warren, who, having just completed his thirty-fourth year, fell at the battle on Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775. John graduated at Harvard College in 1771, having maintained himself through his course there by his own exertions. He had early a taste for medical and anatomical studies, and pursued them with such means and helps as time and place afforded. Little aware of the strife that was soon to sever Americans and Englishmen, he formed a copartnership for twenty-one years with a surgeon of the British army. He went for a time to Salem, with a view to establish himself there as a physician. But he found the practice there in the hands mainly of the famous Dr. Holyoke, who, though very kind to him, was evidently in the way of the success of the young aspirant. He intimates in his letters that he would have to wait for much professional gain till the career of Dr. Holyoke should close; little thinking that he would have to wait fifty-five years longer for that eminent centenarian — who outlived him fifteen years — to finish his course, in 1829.

John, Joseph, and another of the brothers, were witnesses of the affair at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775. John was at Salem, and heard the booming of the cannon at Charlestown on the day of the battle on Bunker's — or, rather, Breed's — Hill, not knowing, yet fearing, what it was to cost him in the life of his eldest brother. He came to the American camp at Cambridge and Medford the next day, and after all his anxious inquiries could not ascertain till many days after the fate of that brother. It was not till the 21st of March in the year following, just after the British army, still in their fleet in the harbor, had evacuated Boston and Charlestown, that, visiting and searching over the mounds and pits of the battle-field, under

the guidance of an Englishman who had seen his brother buried, the body was disinterred, identified, and taken to Boston for reinterment with public honors. Another brother accompanied him on this sad visit to the battle-field. He very touchingly records in his journal with what burdened feelings he walked over the mutilated ground, not knowing but that he was treading upon the dear remains of his brother.

Though of a gentle and tender nature, the young physician was stirred to an entire consecration to the cause of his country alike by his private grief and by his sense of the oppressive and tyrannous course of Great Britain. He immediately went to the camp of Washington at Cambridge, and was there appointed hospital surgeon in 1775. Amid the other discomforts of the raw and unfurnished camp there was much and very fatal sickness, especially from dysentery. The horrors of small-pox were then at all times and in all places hanging in dread over the people; and it may be mentioned here that Dr. John Warren was from the first a most fearless and devoted student and observer and practitioner as to all the forms of that disgusting malady, and espoused most effectively the successive methods of inoculation and vaccination in special hospitals and in houses.

He followed the army in his professional capacity to New York and the Jerseys, and gave all his unselfish heroism and zeal to the patriotic cause, patiently bearing his share under all the perplexities, jealousies, and grievances which embarrassed the public service. From the pages of this biography we may gather many striking and instructive hints in the single department of hospital and medical service, as from the numerous biographies and histories and monographs of the time in more general financial, political, and personal relations, of the distractions, animosities, delays, cross-purposes, faltering and desponding crises, through which Congress, Washington, jealous generals, and other officers, and officials of all sorts, and the burdened and tax-exhausted people, wore their painful way through the seven years of strife. Even Dr. Warren, discreet and unselfish as he was, was wellnigh brought into the category of those who mistrusted the "Fabian policy" of Washington, and could at any rate understand why there should be a "cabal" against him. But Warren, like every other wise and true patriot, to the end of his days assigned to the great chief a pre-eminent and unrivalled supremacy in virtue and all goodness and grandeur. The perspective in which we may see what there was so perplexing and distracting in part harmonizes, and for the rest accounts for, the delay, the discord, and the passion.

Dr. Warren, having obtained an appointment to the charge of a mili-

tary hospital in Boston, was married in the autumn of 1777 to a daughter of John Collins, the Quaker governor of Rhode Island. In her he found a faithful, noble, and congenial companion to share with him his patriotic zeal, his public spirit, and his professional devotion. As another characteristic of the old-fashioned flavor and details of the volume before us, it may be mentioned that Mrs. Warren was the mother of nineteen children. The biographer, one of this flock, is confiding enough to tell us, what the reader would be likely to infer, that she did not nurse them. Sixteen of these children were born in twenty-three years. If we are not under a mistake, the biographer himself has found as a partner for life one out of an equally numerous flock of the children of one father.

From the date of his marriage till April 4, 1815, when he died, at the age of sixty-two, Dr. Warren remained in Boston, holding rank as the leading physician of the town, and attaining the largest and most conspicuous practice. He was a very busy man, and as his public spirit made him foremost in all exciting and important measures he lived in much hurry and bustle. Those who remember him authenticate the traditions that, whether on horseback, in chaise, or sleigh, as he was on his professional rounds, he drove so rapidly and furiously that every one, including engine-men, gave him the right of way through street and road. It appeared sometimes as if he was interested in multiplying surgical patients with bruises and compound fractures.

We seem to be led back through the beginnings of things, so far as they concern the agencies which have developed many of our scientific, professional, and educational institutions, and the aspects of social, conventional, and cultivated life in this city and neighborhood, as we read the latter half of this biography. We gather from it vivid ideas of the disturbed, unsettled, and formative period which succeeded to the Revolution. The further complications of our own incipient Republic, State and national, the exhausted condition of trade, manufactures, commerce, and all industries, the embarrassments attending the collection of taxes from those who had nothing with which to pay them, the existence of a worthless currency, the hostility to the processes of the courts, before which every one was likely to be either a suitor or a defendant, the breaking up of the old order of society, with the tossing of the dice for a new arrangement, and the general crudeness of all the materials and methods for renovation and a new set forward, — all these were conditions which made large demands upon the wit and talents of men like Dr. Warren. Then came the strife of political parties; French and English partisanship and

animosities ; Jay's treaty ; the embargo and the new war with England, sprinkled in with visitations from the yellow-fever and other diseases. Dr. Warren, always surrounded with private medical pupils, was the organizer of medical societies, associations, and schools, a most diligent and venturesome agent in the then odious enterprise of securing subjects for anatomical demonstrations, the first Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Harvard College, and one of the first Fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, contributing to its Transactions many valuable papers. He was distinguished for his thorough investigation and use of the method of mercurial practice. He took leading rank as a Freemason, and an orator in the Fraternity. He spoke forcibly at political meetings in Faneuil Hall. He was heartily and zealously engaged through all his life in researches and experiments for the better understanding and the wiser treatment of all diseases. He filled the highest place in his own especial form of service, and a high place in many others. His son and grandson, who succeeded to many of his professional responsibilities, have already followed him in death. A great-grandson, bearing his own name and that of his wife, is in the same career of duty and honor. It was well that the biography of such a man should be written, and its perusal will instruct, quicken, and encourage.

10. — *Gothic Forms applied to Furniture, Metal Work, and Decoration for Domestic Purposes.* By B. J. TALBERT, Architect, London. Boston : James R. Osgood and Company. 1873.

Art Foliage for Sculpture and Decoration. With an Analysis of Geometric Form, and Studies from Nature of Birds, Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit. By JAMES R. COLLING, F. R. I., B. A. Boston : James R. Osgood & Co. 1873.

Examples of Modern Architecture, Ecclesiastical and Domestic ; Sixty-four Views of Churches and Chapels, Schools, Colleges, Mansions, Town Hall, Railway Stations, etc. Many with Plans attached. Erected from the Designs of S. S. SCOTT, R. A., S. E. STREET, etc. Boston : James R. Osgood & Co. 1873.

THE *Dictionnaire du Mobilier français*, by M. Viollet-le-Duc, is the best authority we have as to the furniture in use in mediæval times. Invaluable as it is in many ways, it has been pointed out as a remarkable proof of how very little remains to us of mediæval furniture, while mediæval manuscripts and paintings give us very little as precedent in the designing of Gothic furniture for modern